

IOALUM

IN ROYAL BAKING POWDER

GREAT BATTLE IN WEST IS STILL PROGRESSING

German People Realize That Attacks and Counter-Attacks Are Part of General Engagement.

CHANCES CONSIDERED GOOD

Not Slightest Hint of Movements or Positions of Kaiser's Forces for Last Ten Days Has Been Disclosed by Military Authorities.

BEILIN (via Amsterdam, September 17; via London, September 18, 5:30 A. M.).—No news from official sources for publication has been received since the midnight bulletin, whose reports of attacks and counter attacks indicate that the battle in the West is still progressing. Not the slightest hint of the movements or positions of the German army for the last ten days has been disclosed by the military authorities. Who the attacks and counter attacks mentioned are part of a heavy general engagement.

The Berliner Tageblatt prints the following:

"We are standing on the defensive on a 125-mile battle line, and because we have been spoiled by a rapid series of victories, many are unable to realize that a defensive, under certain circumstances, is as justified as an offensive."

"We have learned little concerning the situation, but we can point to some successes, such as the repulse of the French night attacks, and the fact that the French have succeeded neither in breaking the retreating right nor in breaking through the front."

"The abandonment of our original positions between Paris and Verdun for strategic reasons is in itself nothing new. In the course of the last few days, the shifting positions in the battle line are important. So long as the situation continues undecided, with the possibility of the French attacking troops while the enemy has exhausted himself by repeated attacks, the German chances are better than those of the Anglo-French."

SEVERITY OF RUSSIAN CENSORSHIP RELAXED.

Meanwhile the severity of the censorship on the Russian front has been relaxed. Stories are coming through from which it is possible to draw a general picture of the operations leading to the defeat of General Rennenkampf's Russian army.

From September 7 to 13 the Russians took a strong position on the line from Angerburg to Gerdauen. Allenburg and Kishan, the left wing resting on the Russian lakes and the right wing protected in the rear and flank by the forest of Frisching, whose pathless woods and swamps furnished an almost impregnable position. The Russians moved great efforts to strengthen their positions, and brought up their heavy artillery. Russian cavalry scouted far to the west and south, but the German army, after the day of intensive operations in the days following the battle of Tannenberg.

The enemy's forces, according to the German official account, were composed of the second, third, fourth and eighth corps, two reserve divisions and five cavalry divisions.

General Hindenburg, the German commander, immediately assembling every available man, depriving the fortresses of their garrisons and calling in all but a bare remnant of the force protecting the southern frontier in the vicinity of Soldau. He again resorted to the customary German outflanking movement, and since the Russian right, protected by the forest and marshes, seemed too strong, he adopted the daring strategy of seeking the enemy's flank force to the lake region of the south.

The strategy succeeded, although General Rennenkampf offered a desperate resistance. The Russian right, slightly in the center. When the flank movement of the Germans was seen to be already threatening the Russian flank, a counter movement was launched against it with a new army collected at Lyck, including the Twenty-second Corps and parts of the Third Siberian Corps, and the balance of the defeated Narva army; but the counter attacks failed, and on September 19 the Russians began to fall back on their position, retreating in good order and well covered.

RUSSIAN ARTILLERY MAKES GOOD RETREAT.

The Russian artillery on the right wing appears to have made a good retreat, owing to a timely start, but the left wing was hard pressed by the enveloping German infantry. From this wing the Russians retreated across the border in two columns while the main body went northward and the others in an easterly direction, pursued by the Germans, who advanced far from the border.

The German government has appointed Count von Merveldt Governor of the Russian Province of Suwalki and other points occupied by them.

Crown Prince Frederick William today telegraphed to the Zeltung Am Mittag as follows:

"Please collect and forward as early as possible woolen underwear and socks for my soldiers. Greetings.

(Signed) "WILHELM, Crown Prince."

It was only a few days ago the crown prince, who evidently has the comfort of his soldiers always in mind, telegraphed to a Berlin newspaper asking it to collect and forward to him tobacco and cigars for his men.

The healing of the wound of Prince Joachim, youngest son of the Emperor, is progressing normally.

TRACHOMA IS PREVALENT

WASHINGTON, September 18.—Trachoma is widely prevalent in Eastern Tennessee, especially among mountaineers, and some cases exist in North Carolina, according to an announcement, after detailed investigation in that section. Overcrowded and unsanitary conditions in the mountain districts and failure of health officers to make regular and systematic examinations are held responsible for the spread of the disease.

It is recommended that every child found afflicted with trachoma be excluded from public schools, Sunday schools and other public gatherings until pronounced incapable of conveying infection.

IRISH HOME RULE BILL SIGNED BY KING GEORGE

Unusual Enthusiasm When Two Houses of Parliament Are Prorogued.

STIRRING SCENES ENACTED

Cheers Burst Forth, and Members and Spectators Join in Singing "God Save the King," Which Is Heard in Palace Yard.

LONDON, September 18, (12:40 P. M.).—King George's signature was today attached to the home rule bill, which thus gains the statute book.

Enthusiasm unusual in the staid legislative chambers of Westminster Palace was displayed today when the two houses of parliament were prorogued.

While King George was absent inspecting the troops, his speech was read in the house of lords by Viscount Haldane, the lord high chancellor, and in the house of commons by John H. Whitley, the deputy speaker.

When the announcement was made in the house of lords that the royal assent had been given to the Irish home rule and the Welsh Church disestablishment suspensory bill, and to a number of emergency measures, cheers were given for the passing of the Irish and the Welsh bills.

In the announcement of the passing of the Irish home rule bill in the house of commons the nationalists and liberals broke into loud cheers, which were repeated again and again.

"If it was in order to sing 'God Save the King,'" Without waiting for permission, he started the first verse himself, and then broke down with emotion. The anthem was taken up by the spectators in the gallery, as well as by the members. The singing was heard in the palace yard.

As the members filed out of the chamber, Mr. Crooks cried out: "God save Ireland." John Redmond, the Irish nationalist leader, replied: "God save England."

Parliament will sit again October 27.

King George's speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen: I address you in circumstances that call for action rather than for speech. After every endeavor has been made by my government to preserve the peace of the world, I was compelled in the assembly of treaty obligations, and for the protection of the public law of Europe and the vital interests of my empire to go to war."

"My navy and my army have with unceasing vigilance, courage and skill sustained, in association with our gallant and faithful allies, a just and righteous cause. From every part of my empire there has been a spontaneous and enthusiastic rally to our common flag."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I thank you for the liberality with which you have met a great emergency. My lords and gentlemen, we are fighting for all our subjects, and we shall not lay down our arms until that purpose has been fully achieved."

"I speak with confidence upon the loyal and united efforts of all my subjects, and I pray that Almighty God may give us His blessing."

BALDWIN FOR U. S. SENATE

Connecticut Governor Nominated at Democratic State Convention.

HARTFORD, CONN., September 18.—Governor Simon E. Baldwin was nominated for United States Senate by the Democratic State Convention here today, defeating Congressman Bryan F. Malan, 57 to 25.

The platform endorsed the administration of President Wilson and pledged the party to support the submission of a constitutional suffrage amendment to the voters of the State.

A general rising of the population against the enemy had been organized for a long time; depots of arms were found, where each gun was attached the name of the citizen to be armed.

A spontaneous rising of the people has been recognized at the request of the smaller states at The Hague conference, as being within the law of nations, as far as weapons are carried openly and the laws of civilized warfare are being observed, but such rising was only admitted in order to fight the attacking enemy.

"In the case of Loewen, the town had already surrendered, the town being occupied by our troops. Nevertheless, the population attacked on all sides and with a murderous fire the occupying forces and newly arriving troops. TRACHERY'S ATTEMPT."

OF CIVIL POPULATION

"Therefore, there can be no question of means of defense allowed by the law of nations, neither of a warfare against peace (trachoma), but only of a treacherous attempt of the civil population, the more to be condemned, as it apparently was planned long before-hand with simultaneous attack from Antwerp as arms were not carried openly, as women and young girls took part in the fight and blinded our wounded, sticking their eyes out."

"The barbarous attitude of the Belgian population in all parts occupied by our troops not only has justified our severest measures, but forced them on us for the sake of self-preservation. The intensity of the resistance of the population is shown by the fact that in Loewen, twenty-four hours were necessary to break down their attack. We ourselves regret deeply that during these fights the town of Loewen has been destroyed to a great extent. Needless to say, these are not intentional on our part, but cannot be avoided in this infamous Franco-Treichur war being led against us."

"Whoever knows the good-natured character of our troops cannot seriously pretend that they are inclined to needless or frivolous destruction."

The entire responsibility for these events rests with the Belgian government, who, with criminal frivolity, have given to the Belgian people instructions contrary to the law of nations, and incited their resistance, and who, in spite of our repeated warnings, even after the fall of Liege, have done nothing to induce them to a peaceful

WILSON ABANDONS EFFORT TO HASTEN PEACE MOVEMENT

(Continued From First Page.)

ance of mediation terms for a long time to come, but the President wants to keep the avenues open as best he can. On the other hand, to have every step anticipated and the facts made public, with unofficial comments and analysis, diminishes the chance for the fighting nations to get together even at an early date.

A case in point is the answer of Sir Edward Grey, the British Prime Minister, to the representatives of Ambassador Page, at London, regarding the possibilities of mediation. Sir Edward Grey frankly told Mr. Page that England could not consider mediation until German militarism had been definitely wiped out of Europe. The British minister to the State Department for the information of the President.

Duplicates of his statements were forwarded to London to the British ambassador here. In some instances the full facts showing the attitude of England were published in newspaper in this country twelve hours before the State Department received the cable message of Mr. Page.

Practically the same thing has occurred in the message of Ambassador Gerard, at Berlin, regarding Germany's attitude on mediation.

The President, it is learned, has directed Secretary Bryan to dismiss instantly from office any employees of the State Department who are found guilty of leaking out a single word of messages on important subjects of this kind, and Mr. Bryan has been assiduously looking for a "leak" in his department with a view to prompt action.

There are leaks from certain embassies the State Department would be glad to know the facts, too, it is said, and it is reported that the British ambassador here, Sir Edward Grey, has recently been directed toward this likelihood. The President and Secretary Bryan are becoming annoyed by newspaper stories believed to emanate from German sources, but carefully handled so as to put out in official circles the impression that the State Department is not reached by the German ambassador. The German ambassador, however, is not reached by the State Department or the President before it became public. day, was that the statement of German Chancellor of State to Ambassador Gerard was wired to Sir Edward Grey to the State Department.

To all appearances, it is declared in some quarters today, the efforts of the President to hasten peace are being used as a vehicle for publicity purposes on the part of foreign nations that want their side of the war to reach the American people in advance of official information.

Under these circumstances high officials see the pathway to the peace of Europe blocked at every turn by the efforts of foreign nations to reach the American people by means of the press. The many ways that are possible of reaching sentiment here. They point out that the official attitude of England will have a great influence on the American public before it is officially known at the White House, and that Germany's claim that she is not near the end of the war and must hear from the other countries before she can announce her position gets to the White House.

CONTINUATION OF WAR DEPENDS ON ALLIES

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

NEW YORK, September 18.—Count Johann von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, discussed the situation with President Wilson's secretary, Mr. Clegg, and added the opinion that it spoke the views of the German government.

"The message from Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg makes it absolutely clear that the German government depends upon the actions of the allies," said the ambassador. "As the peace movement is started by the government and the people of the United States, and in view of the general widespread sentiment here, it is now recognized that the continuation of this movement depends solely upon the actions of the allies."

"I accept the message from Ambassador Gerard as official. I do not believe that the German government could have discussed the matter with your ambassador except upon authority of the Emperor."

"The German government never wanted war, and we will always be ready for peace under honorable conditions," he continued. "On the other hand, English statesmen have talked of crushing and dismembering Germany until now there can be no talk of peace."

"Germany will arm herself to the teeth again if any territory is taken either in Europe or her colonies. There cannot be any lasting peace unless the German empire remains intact."

"But this talk of crushing and dismembering is what the other side is continually saying. As for me, I have never dreamed of such a possibility. I speak of it because it is mentioned in the dispatches to say that the allies talk that way there can be no possibility, not even the idea of peace."

"What does Germany want?" she asks anything which secures a lasting peace and guarantees her against attack. "I cannot discuss what the allies want. First, we must hear from them what they have to say. Germany never wanted war. She is now ready for peace under reasonable conditions, but there can be no question of peace so long as Mr. Asquith and other British ministers are talking of crushing Germany."

In reply to the question: "Is there any military reason why Germany should seek peace?"

He said:

"There is no reason why Germany should seek peace from a military standpoint."

U. S. ASKS FOR ACCURACY OF CARDEN INTERVIEW

(Continued From First Page.)

President Wilson is constantly receiving reports of the rapid construction of affairs in Mexico, contradicting the statements of disorder alleged to have been made by Sir Lionel Carden, General Villa telegraphed the President today his thanks for the withdrawal of troops and spoke of his co-operation with other chiefs of peace.

The Constitutionalist agency here received advice from Mexico City that General Zapata had replied to General Carranza's invitation to attend the additional convention of military and political leaders, October 1, to choose a Provisional President. Zapata has requested that a truce be declared, and a cessation of hostilities be arranged pending deliberations of the convention. It generally is understood here that General Carranza will resign as first chief, and that General Iglesias Calderon will be named Provisional President. The latter will conduct a general election in which Carranza expects to be a candidate.

VILLA DENIES FRUITION WITH OTHER LEADERS

WASHINGTON, September 18.—General Villa sent a message to President Wilson today denying that there was friction between him and other Constitutional leaders. From other sources came reports that Villa was loyal to Carranza. The other reports said in some cases properties had been taken over for protection, but there had been no conclusion. The general tenor of today's reports was to assure the President that order is being restored.

Brigadier-General Funston's recommendation that the evacuation of Vera Cruz be postponed until October 10 was forwarded today to Secretary Garrison and Secretary Scott. It is probable that it will be adopted, as transports cannot reach Vera Cruz for several days.

Brigadier-General Bliss, commanding the border patrol, is completing arrangements to return to Mexican territory the 5,000 Mexican soldiers and camp followers interned at Forts Winata, N. M., and Rosencranz, Cal., since they escaped to the United States after defeat by Constitutionalists. All enlisted men and civilians will be released, but officers will be detained for the present.

PRIESTS AND NUNS REPORTED DESTITUTE

A telegram from Chaplain Joyce, saying that 500 priests and nuns were destitute, and would be in danger after the departure of the American troops, and asking that the government transport them from Vera Cruz to Galveston, was taken to the White House today by Rev. Louis J. O'Hearn, of the Catholic Church, who received assurances that the President would consider it.

General Villa's telegram to the President, dated at Chihuahua yesterday, was as follows:

"I have received with supreme pleasure and great satisfaction the information that the American forces now stationed at Vera Cruz have been ordered to leave that port, and I am impelled to present to you, in my name and that of the Mexican people, our most cordial congratulations for this action, which, as have all those dictated by the American government, of which you are the distinguished head, respecting all matters of international law, and try, so faithfully has interpreted the sentiments and aspirations of the patriotic Mexican people, and I respectfully salute you as the general-in-chief of the division of the North."

(Signed) "FRANCISCO VILLA."

RETURNING TO OWNERS THOUSANDS OF ARMS

VERA CRUZ, September 18.—The American authorities on shore at Vera Cruz today began returning to their owners the thousands of arms, with the exception of rifles, which were taken by them from the residents of Vera Cruz at time of the American occupation last April.

AMERICAN TRANSPORTS SAIL FOR VERA CRUZ

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., September 18.—After discharging supplies intended for use on the proposed trip to Europe after American refugees, the army transports Sumner, Denver and City of Memphis left for Vera Cruz this morning for Vera Cruz. The vessels will aid the transports now at Galveston in transporting American troops from Vera Cruz to Galveston. The Sumner sailed last night, and the Denver and City of Memphis this morning. The City of Memphis has received the sailing orders. All medical corps officers and army nurses on the vessels have been sent back to their respective posts.

CITY CHEMIST REPORTS.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., September 18.—German emigrants, the disappearance here several months ago of Mrs. Elsie Nelson Dennis and her sister, Miss Helen Dennis, of Atlanta, Ga., tonight announced that City Chemist Nester had reported particles found in a despatch to say that the bodies of the two women were parts of a human skull and bones.

District Attorney Linden, who is directing the investigation, declares the house in question was leased for a month last June by Victor E. Innes, who, with his wife, is in jail here awaiting a hearing. Innes is charged with murder in connection with the disappearance of Mrs. Dennis and Miss Nelson, and Mrs. Innes with having been an accessory before the fact.

Retires from the New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., September 18.—Edward M. Robbins, general counsel for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, announced tonight that he had resigned his position. Mr. Robbins had been connected with the law department of the road for more than twenty years.

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TAKEN TO MARTINIQUE

Steamer Helena, Acting as Freighter, Captured by French Cruiser.

NEW YORK, September 18.—Sir Courtenay Walter Bennett, British consul-general, announced late today the receipt of news that a French cruiser had captured the steamer Helena and had taken her to Martinique. It was said the vessel was serving as a collier, supposedly for the German cruisers in the Atlantic, although her mission was not stated. The only steamship Helena recorded in maritime registers is the Norwegian freighter, built of 1,700 tons, which sailed August 7 from Philadelphia for Laguayra, Venezuela.

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PIES Are a Good Food

Says one of the most eminent medical authorities of the United States, "provided they are properly made."

This doctor doesn't live in Richmond, or he might have said in all truth "Bromm's Pies." The proof of the goodness is in the pie. Try some.

10c, 15c, 25c.

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The New Suits for Autumn

So new and up-to-date, that a single model numbers a dozen points -- Their deep rich tones, soft warm greens, the rich fair browns, the quiet blues and grays, the trimmings of velvet, soft silks and braids make them not only attractive but fascinating--Prices to suit every purse.

Fine French Serge Dresses--Russian tunic, satin bottom skirt, wide satin girdle, with sash in front, white rolling collar with black stripe border; the newest effect just arrived and priced at only \$15.00

Broadcloth Suits, featuring the long coat, caught in at the waist line with a new style sash, trimmed becomingly to suit the ideas of particular women; lined with guaranteed \$25.00

French Serge Dresses, Russian tunic effect, white silk poplin, collar and cuffs, new vestee, silk braid bound; a very stylish, becoming \$8.75

Redingote Styles, French Poplin and Serge Suits, large rolling velvet collars, belted back, a complete range of all the new autumn colors and priced at only \$22.50

Russian Tunic Skirts, Roman stripe, with solid color bottom; other styles with plain tunic and Roman stripe, bottom; very stylish and effective \$5.75

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